are in one piece, and go directly deep into the earth, as the making and keeping up good sound metallic joints will be found a difficulty in practice.

An independent conductor carried as direct to the earth as possible will be found the least expensive in the long run. Never take the conductors inside the buildings for the sake of *short cuts,* or for any reason except where a more rapid and extensive earth connection can be obtained by doing so, than otherwise.

Lightning conductors, as commonly arranged, are in most cases very far from ornamental additions to the buildings which they protect; the use of vanes, pinnacles, ridging, and other external metallic details of a building to form portion of the conducting system has the recommendation of being less objectionable in an æsthetical sense than the form of lightning-rods wholely extrinsic to the design, as commonly employed; and, by a little judicious management the ornamental terminations of gables, roof, towers, and turrets, may be made to entirely and very effectually subserve the requirements of a lightning protector by keeping in view the foregoing suggestions.

ART. V.—*Contaminated Water Supply.* By S. W. GIBBONS.

[Read 13th October, 1873.]

ART. VI.—*Eckhold's Omnimeter.* By R. L. J. ELLERY.

[Read 13th October, 1873.]

ART. VII.—*On the Occurrence of a species of Retepora (allied to R. phœnicea, Busk), in the tertiary beds of Schnapper Point, Hobson's Bay.*

By R. ETHERIDGE, Jun., F.G.S.,

(Of the late Geological Survey of Victoria).

[Read 13th October, 1873.]

When examining for Foraminifera, portions of the light grey mud from the Eocene or Oligocene beds of Schnapper Point, the accidental fracture of a large mass revealed